

REMARKS

Independent claims 1 and 6 have been amended to recite the surface hardness value of now-canceled claim 3. More particularly, claims 1 and 6 recite that the transparent layer has a surface hardness of not less than H in terms of pencil hardness as measured according to JIS K 5400. The pencil hardness value is discussed in the specification at page 4, lines 19 to 22, page 8, lines 18 to 20, and page 29, lines 26 to 30; see also Table 1 on page 25. The claims before the Examiner thus are claims 1, 2, 5 to 7, and 12.

The rejection of claims 1 to 3 and 7 under 35 USC 102 as anticipated by Nilsen et al. '389 is respectfully traversed.

The Examiner asserts that the polycarbonate disclosed in the reference as a transparent layer would inherently possess the claimed hardness value based upon the values appearing in the "Goodfellow Material Information." Applicants respectfully disagree. In the first instance, there is no indication that the undersigned could find anyway where a pencil hardness value of H is shown anywhere in the materials provided. In addition, there is no mention in the reference of a pencil hardness

determined in accordance with JIS K 5400. Lastly, the Examiner is directed to Table 1 at page 25 of the instant specification wherein the Comparative Example containing a polycarbonate resin film shows that the pencil hardness of that film is B and not H when measured according to JIS K 5400. Thus, a hardness of H is not inherent. Nilsen et al. '389 therefore does not teach or suggest the present invention, whose advantages are shown by a review of the working and comparative examples in this case.

The rejection of claims 1 to 3, 5 to 7, and 12 under 35 USC 103 as unpatentable over Oka et al. '524 in view of Clapham et al. '465 is also respectfully traversed.

The Examiner asserts that all of the features of the claims are taught in the primary reference but for the requirement (present in both independent claims) that the concave-convex portion provided on one side of the transparent layer comprises fine concaves and convexes provided at a pitch that does not exceed the wavelength of light. Thus, the reference does not teach the advantages of the present invention discussed at page 19, line 37 to page 2, line 20 of the instant specification,

namely a good antireflection effect. Clapham et al. '465 is cited to show such an arrangement.

Oka et al. '524 achieves its antireflection effect by a specific combination of optical interference layers (see, e.g., the Abstract), a concept entirely different than that of the present invention.

The disclosure in Clapham et al. '465 does not teach or suggest the advantages to be gained by having a specific combination of a surface hardness of the transparent layer and a specific concave convex surface of the present invention. Clapham et al. '465 shows a surface that is exposed to electromagnetic radiation, the surface being configured to reduce the reflectance of that surface to radiation. There is no specific mention in that reference of the specific controls in the instant claims, particularly the combination as claimed. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that the claims patentably define thereover. The rejection should be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing revisions and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that claims 1, 2, 5 to 7, and 12 are in

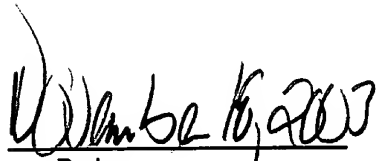
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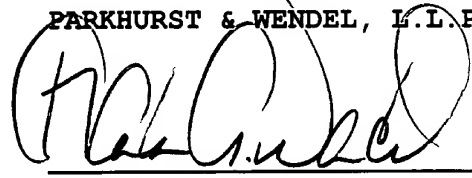
condition for allowance and a USPTO paper to those ends is earnestly solicited.

The Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned if additional changes are required in the case prior to allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date


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